

Wright's home was set afire, and he tried to escape but was captured while his wife watched from the street. Once captured, Wright was marched into the street and hit in the head with a length of gas pipe. When he stood back up, someone in the crowd suggested that Wright be hanged from a nearby lamp post. Before a rope could be found, a member of the Citizen's Patrol drove up and suggested that Wright be given the chance to run for his freedom. Wright was given this opportunity, but, after he ran

about fifty yards, "at least forty guns of all descriptions turned loose on him." Wright was left in the street, bleeding and severely wounded with about thirteen gunshot wounds, five of which entered through his shoulders and back, for about a half hour before he was picked up and carried to the hospital. Doctors at the hospital observed that they had never seen anyone with as many gunshot wounds live for as long as Wright did. He held onto life until early the next morning, and his body was handed over



had him said go and he hadn't gone ten feet before the top of his head was cut off by bullets. It was a horrible sight." This account has elements related to Wright as Mayo's assailant and to another man, Josh Halsy, who was killed in action around Manhattan Park. John V.B. Metts, November 12, 1898, Hinsdale Papers, Duke University Library, Durham; Hayden, "Introduction to the Wilmington Rebellion."

According to the caption, this newly discovered image shows the area on N. Third Street where two black men were killed. The location has been identified using Sanborn Insurance maps and the "x" marks are reflected on the Sanborn map found on page 139. The "x" at the right is possibly the spot where Daniel Wright fell with 13 bullet wounds. A study of the residents of the street indicates that this was a mixed race neighborhood, with an even mix of black and white residents with a variety of occupations.

Image courtesy of the New Hanover County Public Library